

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXIV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1810.

[NUMBER 1803.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

COND. TIONS.—Two Dollars per an-
num, paid in advance—or Three Dollars,
if paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to
the Editor must be paid, or they will not be
attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old
stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

Just Published

AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY
GAZETTE,
THE KENTUCKY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,

OR NEW
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;

CONTAINING
A comprehensive system of English Grammar,
in which the whole structure and essential
principles of that most copious Language,
according to the most approved modern stand-
ards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited,
and explained in a manner intelligible to the
weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—\$2 PER DOZEN.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for Sale at this office,
LETTERS

ADDRESSED TO THE

REV. T. B. CRAIGHEAD,

IN ANSWER TO A PAMPHLET LATELY PUBLISHED BY HIM, CONTAINING
A SERMON ON REGENERATION, &c. &c.

By JOHN P. CAMPBELL.

IN these Letters a discussion of the following
interesting and important subjects has been at-
tempted:

1. The depravity of the Human Heart, and its
effects in obstructing belief in the Gospel.
2. The Regeneration of the Heart, as effected
by a Divine power accompanying truth.
3. Faith in Christ distinguished from a false
Faith, and shewn to be the product of a Divine
operation.
4. The immediate Agency of the Spirit par-
ticularly considered.
5. The doctrines of Liberty and Necessity,
and of Natural and Moral Inability in Man con-
cisely treated. Some direct objections made to
Mr. Craighead's theory.

Price 50 cents to subscribers, non-subscribers
62 1/2 cents—in consequence of a limited num-
ber of copies only being struck, and its ex-
ceeding the size contemplated by the author,
whereby the sale of the whole at the subscrip-
tion price, would be insufficient to defray ex-
penses.

Subscribers are requested to call or
send for their copies.

Mr. Craighead's pamphlet may also be had
at this office. July 9th, 1810

C. H. ALLEN ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL PUNCTUALLY ATTEND THE COURTS OF
FAYETTE AND JESSAMINE.

March 3d, 1810.

Postlethwait's Tavern,

Lexington, Ky. on Main-street, corner of Lime-
stone-street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.
J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his
oldstand, where every exertion shall be used
to accommodate those who please to call on
him. January 20, 1809.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

SIX YOKE OF OXEN.—Apply to
JOHN JORDAN, Jr.

JAMES BERTHOUD & SON,

Commission Merchants,
SHIPPINGPORT (FALLS OF THE OHIO.)
Have just received a quantity of

BROWN SUGAR, LOGWOOD,
COFFEE, FISH, RICE, TANNER'S OIL, &c.
Which they will dispose of for Cash, at their
ordinary low prices.—Also a quantity of Sa-
line Salt. July 3d, 1810

NOTICE.

THOSE persons who have not paid their
subscriptions to the Madison Hemp & Flax
Spinning Co. will take notice, that unless the
same are paid by the 1st day of October next
to W. Maclean, James Morrison, Abner Le
Grand or Thomas T. Barr in Lexington, or to
Mr. Wm. Long at the factory, the shares will
be advertised for sale, and the delinquents will
be proceeded against, according to law.

By order of the board of directors,
THOMAS T. BARR, Sec'y.
Sept. 10th, 1810.

Clarke Circuit, Oct. June Term, 1810.
CATHERINE MOORE compl. } In Chancery
against } for divorce.
JESSE MOORE defendant.

The defendant not having entered his appear-
ance herein agreeably to law and the rules of
this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction
of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this
commonwealth, On motion of the complain-
ant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said
defendant do appear here on the third day of
our next September term and answer the com-
plainant's bill, that a copy of this order be in-
serted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks
successively.

A copy teste,
JAMES ANDERSON, d. c. c.

Fayette County, Oct.

Taken up by John Yates, living
on the head waters of Boon's creek, a Black
Horse with a blaze face, three white feet, 14
hands high, 5 or 6 years old, appraised to \$30
Given under my hand this 16th June, 1810.
J. DUDLEY.

WANTED,

TWO HUNDRED HOGSHEADS
TOBACCO

AND TEN THOUSAND GALLONS
WHISKEY,

For which the highest going price will be given.
Halstead & Meglone.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on
the waters of Green river, in Green county,
containing 666 2/3 acres. Negroes or Cotton
will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs.
Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado
and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality
—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hogshead 4th proof
Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000
gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold
low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60
days.

Also Trucks of every size and description,
with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and
Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and sin-
gle, with prickers and templates, Grooving Plains
with and without arms, different sizes, com-
plete sets of Bench Plains, single and double
ironed, Hollows and Rounds, Moulding Plains
of every description Braces and Bitts, &c. &c.

Halstead & Meglone.

Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

FOR SALE.

A TWO story Brick House and Lot of ground
on main street (in a pleasant part of the town)
—Terms three yearly payments without inter-
est—enquire of the printer.

KEENE'S LIVELY STABLE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that
those Stables are now occupied by the subscri-
ber, who begs leave to assure them that he will
at all times pay the most strict attention to hor-
ses left in his care—His extensive knowledge
and known skill in horses, are sufficient to en-
sure him the custom of his friends.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

Lexington, Jan. 27, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE AND WELL IMPROVED FARM,
LYING on Henry's mill road, only four
miles from Lexington, containing 150
acres of first rate land well timbered, and plen-
tifully watered. The improvements on this farm
are convenient and valuable, consisting of a large
and commodious dwelling house, and every re-
quisite out building—a good still house, barn,
stables &c.—Fruit trees in great variety and
abundance. About seventy acres of the land
cleared, and in handsome order for cultivation.
A further description is deemed unnecessary, as
it is presumed the land will be viewed by those
wishing to purchase.

A general warrantee deed will be made the
purchaser, and possession had the first of Janu-
ary next. Application to be made to the sub-
scriber in Lexington at the Livery stable.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

June 4th, 1810.

Rope Makers Wanted.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO ENGAGE
A NUMBER OF

BLACK OR WHITE SPINNERS,

For the year 1811, to work in his Rope Walk.
Persons desirous of engaging will apply within
the present month to

GEO. TROTTER, Jr.

Lexington, Sept. 3, 1810

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR JAMES OVERTON
HAS removed his Apothecary's Shop to
the upper corner in Jordan's Row, near the
Kentucky Hotel, where he has for sale an
extensive stock of GENUINE
MEDICINES, together with a complete
assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRU-
MENTS, made after the latest and most
approved models.

Dr. OVERTON will practice PHY-
SIC and SURGERY in Lexington and its
neighborhood. He has just procured
a portion of unquestionable COW POX
infection, and will communicate the dis-
ease to any person desirous of enjoying its
protection.

September 3, 1810.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A YOUNG MAN of good recommendations
to attend in a retail store—One who has some
knowledge of book keeping would be preferred;
apply at this office. 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Thursday the 12th of October, will be
sold in Nicholas county near Holliday's
tavern at twelve months credit for all sums
above 5 dollars; a crop of corn, about 20
acres, hemp, hogs, cows and a number of
other articles too tedious to mention.—The
property late of James Clarke dec. At the
same time 500 acres of land on the pre-
mises will be sold, and immediate possession
given. Due attendance will be given by
the executors on the day of sale.

WM. ELLIS,

J. CLARK,

E. CLARK.

Sept. 10th, 1810.

Taken up in June last, by Mi-
chael Clifford, living in Woodford county,
within two miles of Delany's ferry, a dark brown
horse, about 14 1/2 hands high, 8 years old, no
brands or particular marks of any kind—Ap-
praised to \$30 before aquire
3t p JAMES HOWARD.

Taken up by Wilson Brown, in
Woodford county, on Elkhorn, a Bay
Mare, fourteen hands high, five years old,
a star and a small dent in her forehead ap-
praised to 22 dols. 50 cts.

J. FINNIE, J. P.

June 30th, 1810.

Blanks

OF ALL KINDS,
For Sale at this Office.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be had at the Book Store of
JOHNSON & WARNER,
Corner of Main & Mill streets, Lexington

Wilson's Farriery or the Veterinary
Monitor and stable guide—A concise treatise
on the various diseases of horses, their symp-
toms and most humane methods of cure—
Calculated to enable persons to form an ac-
curate judgment of the diseases of their own
horses, and apply proper remedies without the
assistance of a Farrier—Price 50 Cts.

Sermons on several occasions by the
late Rev. John Wesley, A. M.—Bishop of
the Methodist Church.—\$1 25.

Juvenile Anecdotes founded on facts—
Collected for the amusement of Children—
By Priscilla Wakefield.

J. & W. have lately Received

The Youth's Companion, or an historio-
al Dictionary, consisting of articles selected
chiefly from Natural and Civil history, Geo-
graphy, Astronomy, Zoology, Botany and
Mineralogy; arranged in alphabetical order
by Ezra Sampson.—Price \$1 62.

Lessons for young persons in humble
life—Calculated to promote their improve-
ment in the art of reading; in virtue and pi-
ety; and particularly in the knowledge of
the duties peculiar to their station.—Price
\$1 12.

The Nurses Guide, or companion for a
sick chamber. The following character of
this treatise is extracted from the monthly
review:

"This is a new edition of a little pocket vol-
ume which is well known and generally es-
teemed as very useful in families.—The work
has been long before the public and another
impression being required; the benevolent Au-
thor has deemed it proper in this third edition
to make several additions founded on such ob-
servations as have occurred to him in his own
practice. The directions respecting the diet of
the sick, & for the making gruels, caudles, herb
teas, broths, &c. may frequently be found pecu-
liar useful.—Medical writers have too seldom at-
tended to such particulars."

A Summary view of the evidence and
practical importance of the christian revolution;
in a series of discourses addressed to
young persons by Thomas Belsham.

The works of Mrs. Anne Steele com-
plete in 2 Vols.—Price 2 dols. 50 cts.

The Mariners Chronicle; being a col-
lection of the most interesting narratives of
Shipwrecks, Fires, Famines, & other calamities
incident to a life of maritime enterprise,
with authentic particulars of the extraordi-
nary adventures and sufferings of the crews,
their reception and treatment on distant
shores, &c. a concise description of the
country, customs and manners of the inhabi-
tants: including an account of the deliv-
erance of the survivors.—By Archibald Duncan,
late of the Royal Navy. 4 Vols. 5 dols.

The Analogy of Religion, Natural and
Revealed, to the constitution and course of
nature—to which are added two brief dis-
sertations on the personal identity and on the
nature of virtue.—Together with a charge de-
livered to the clergy of the diocese of Dur-
ham at the primary visitation in the year
1707.—By Joseph Butler, L. L. D. Second
American Edition to which is prefixed a life
of the author.—Price 2 dols. 50 cts.

The dying testimony of a Bowdoin, the
learned and the good, who as a Magistrate,
a Philosopher, a Christian, lately shewn as a
star of the first magnitude in the American
hemisphere, cannot fail to operate as an ex-
tensive recommendation of this work.—
"He mentioned during his last illness that
"the perusal of Bishop Butler's Analogy
"had been of great use to him in satisfying
"his doubts, and confirming his mind on the
"subject of Christianity." "From the time
"of my reading that Book" said he "I have
"been an humble follower of the blessed
"Jesus."

The Genuine Works of Flaviers Jose-
phus, the learned and authentic Jewish his-
torian and celebrated warrior with copious
notes and proper observations—in 3 Vols.
7 dols.

J. & W. have just received a supply of
Water Colours in different size boxes
from 87 cts. to 6 dols. several new Juve-
nile PUBLICATIONS, and a good stock
of Writing and Letter Paper.

Lexington, August 20th, 1810. [4t]



STILLS FOR SALE.

AT THE COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTO-
RY OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

WHO has by the late arrivals received a
large assortment of COPPER & TIN, and has
engaged from the Eastward, some of the first
workmen in his line of business, from which cir-
cumstance he can with full confidence assure
his friends and the public, that any work done
by him will be executed in a superior manner,
to any done in this State heretofore.

M. FISHEL.
N. B. Persons owing the firm of Fishel &
Callatan, are requested to settle their accounts, or
they will after this notice, (if not attended to)
be foreclosed.

Main street Lexington, 2d Jan'y. 1810.

Harrison, Oct.

Taken up by Elias Yoke, on
Twin creek, a Bright Bay Horse, a blaze face,
six years old, about fourteen and a half hands
high, shod before, some white hairs on the
near fore foot, and both hind feet white above the
fetlock joints, appraised to 40 dols.

A copy teste,
CHICHESTER CHINN, J. P. H. O.
May 2d, 1810.

PROPOSALS

For carrying MAHLS on the following Roads,
will be received at the General Post-Office,
Until the 1st day of October next, inclusive.

36. From Hudson's, in Kenhawa coun-
ty, by Wards, Jourdans, Catlettsburg,
Greenup c. h. Johnson's mill, Vanceburg,
Saltworks, Lewis c. h. and Flemingburg,
to Millersburg, thence by Mount Sterling,
the Olympian Springs, Catlettsburg, Jour-
dans and Wards, to Hudsons, once in two
weeks.

Leave Hudson's every other Wednes-
day at 6 a. m. and arrive at Millersburg
the next Sunday at 3 p. m. Leave Millers-
burg every other Sunday at 6 p. m. and
arrive at Hudsons the next Thursday by 6
p. m.

41. From Road Forks to Clay c. h.
once in two weeks.

Leave Road Forks every other Thursday
at 10 a. m. and arrive at Clay c. h. by 8
p. m. Leave Clay c. h. every other Friday
at 6 a. m. and arrive at Road Forks by
p. m.

42. From Danville to Casey c. h. once
in two weeks.

Leave Danville every other Wednesday
at 6 a. m. and arrive at Casey c. h. by 6
p. m. Leave Casey c. h. every other Thurs-
day at 6 a. m. and arrive at Danville by 6
p. m.

43. From Mount Sterling to Effil c. h.
once in two weeks.

Leave Mount Sterling every other
Tuesday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Effil c.
h. by 6 p. m. Leave Effil c. h. every other
Wednesday at 6 a. m. & arrive at Mount
Sterling by 6 p. m.

NOTES.

1. The Post-master General may expedite
the mails and alter the times for ar-
rival and departure at any time during the
continuance of the contract, he previously
stipulating an adequate compensation for
any extra expense that may be occasioned
thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for
opening and closing the mail, at all offices
where no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay (un-
avoidable accident excepted) in arriving
after the times prescribed in any contract,
the contractor shall forfeit one dollar;
and if the delay continue until the depart-
ure of any depending mail, whereby the
mails destined for such depending mail lose
a trip, a forfeiture of double the amount
allowed for carrying the mail one trip
shall be incurred, unless it shall be made
to appear that the delay was occasioned by
unavoidable accident; in which case the
amount of pay for trip, will, in all cases,
be forfeited and retained.

4. Persons making proposals are desired
to state their prices by the year. Those
who contract will receive their pay quar-
terly—in the months of February, May,
August and November, one month after
the expiration of each quarter.

5. No other than a ^{responsible} person
shall be employed to convey the mail, or to
convey the mail in the body of a stage car-
riage, he is desired to state it in his propo-
sals.

7. The Post-master General reserves to
himself the right of declaring any con-
tract at an end, whenever one failure hap-
pens, which amounts to the loss of a trip.

8. The contracts for the routes No. 1
to 29 are to be in operation on the first day
of January next, and continue until the
30th of September 1811, and for the re-
maining routes to be in operation at the
same time and continue until March 31,
1812.

GIDEON GRANGER,

POST-MASTER GENERAL.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

Washington City, July 10, 1810.

FOR SALE.

A LIKELY young ^{STUD} HORSE, five
years old, full sixteen hands high, well
formed, was got by the imported horse Royal-
ist, his dam by Eclipse. Any person wishing
to purchase the above property may find the
subscriber at his farm in Fayette county, seven
miles west of Lexington and one mile from John
Parker's mill. Lands in the Green river coun-
try or in the state of Ohio will be received in
payment.

FREDERIC WALTZ.

August 16th, 1810.

JAMES ROBERT,

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,

INFORMS his friends and the public in ge-
neral, that he has removed to the store lately
occupied by T. D. Owings, on Main street, 3
doors above the Branch Bank; where he will
constantly keep an elegant assortment of Gold
& Silver Watches, Jewellery, Silver and plated
Ware of every description, and newest fashions
which he offers for sale on the most reasonable
terms for cash.

In addition to the above, he is now prepared
to carry on the Watch making and repairing bu-
siness—and will warrant his work to be well
executed. Orders from a distance strictly at-
tended to.—And all those who are pleased to fa-
vor him with their custom, may depend upon
having their work done with neatness and dis-
patch.

Generous wages will be given for 1 or 2
good workmen, in the above line of business;
and the highest price for old gold and silver.

Also one or two boys of good character,
will be taken as apprentices.

August 6th, 1810.

CASH

Will be given for TWO OR THREE LIKELY
NEGRO BOYS from the age of fifteen to eigh-
teen.

ENQUIRE OF THE PAINTER.

JAMES FISHBACK,

OF Lexington, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
practices in the Fayette, Jessamine and
Scott Courts.

PHILADELPHIA CASH DRUG STORE.

ROBERT HARRIS, JUN.
DRUGGIST,

Market Street, No. 196, one door above
6th Street,

HAS RECEIVED by the late arrivals from
London and Liverpool the most complete
and extensive assortment of

Drugs & Glass

ever imported into the United States, every ar-
ticle of which was put up by the best houses, and
purchased for CASH, which will enable him to
sell on terms well worthy the attention of those
who deal in MEDICINE. Physicians are par-
ticularly informed that his Drug Store is annu-
ally inspected, by order of government, by doctors
Rush and Meade, for the better supply of the
Army and Navy of the United States—so that
they may rest assured that nothing of an infe-
rior quality can, on any account, find admittance
in the Store.

* General price currents will be forwarded
at the request of any one, by letter or other-
wise.

* Printers of Newspapers throughout
the states of Kentucky, Ohio, and Tennessee,
will please to insert the above advertisement in
their respective papers ten times, and send their
accounts to me, or to the editor of the Report-
er. It is expected that those printers who insert
it, will forward a paper to the subscriber hav-
ing it.

ROBERT HARRIS, Jun.

August 20th, 1810.

NEW GOODS.

P. I. ROBERT

HAS just received, and is now opening
in the store formerly occupied by Messrs.
Thomas & Robert Barr, an elegant and
extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
GLASS, CHINA & QUEEN'S WARE,
A superior quality of IMPERIAL,
HYSON, HYSON SKIN and
YOUNG HYSON TEAS, &c.

All of which being bought at the most re-
duced prices, will be sold very low for
cash.

13th August, 1810.—tf

MARSH & STUDMAN,

WANT EIGHT APPRENTICES; four to
the White and Blacksmith's trade, and
four to the Turning business.—Young lads from
14 to 16 years of age will meet with great en-
couragement at their shop next below the The-
atre on water street.

3m Lexington, September 10th, 1810.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber respectfully in-
forms the friends of Education, that he has
again opened for the reception of a small
number of Students at his house, on
the West Fork of Hickman, in Jessa-
mine County, on the first Monday in
November next, where a general course
of Classical and Scientific instruction
will continue to be conducted as hereto-
fore, at the rate of \$10 per Session,
paid in advance.

Parents, who may be disposed to en-
ter their sons, are particularly request-
ed to send them at the commencement
of the Session.

Boarding may now be had, in
respectable houses in the neighbour-
hood, at Twenty-five dollars per Ses-
sion.

S. WILSON.

Forest-Hill, Sept. 4th 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscriber, in company with several
others, collected for the purpose of apprehend-
ing John Keys—fell in with him and his brother
James, during the night of the

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE SHAKERS.

This subject having considerably agitated the public mind, the Editor is induced to lay before his readers a cursory view of the circumstances which transpired on Monday last, at the place commonly called *Shaker Town*, about four miles west of this place, believing that notwithstanding it has already become a subject of pretty general notoriety it will not be altogether uninteresting to some of his distant subscribers. This assemblage of people was occasioned by the circulation of multifarious reports prejudicial to the faith and manner of living among the society—some alleging that their living in celibacy was only a pretence, and that they had secret vaults wherein was thrown their infants—others that they held involuntary servitude, rigorously inflicting punishments upon all those whom they retained under their jurisdiction, and that a number of this description were anxious to be liberated but could not escape the vigilance of their oppressors; these together with a number of others having gained credence with the public, wrought them up to a degree of phrenzy too great to be endured without investigation. Accordingly Monday last being the day agreeable to previous arrangements, set apart for the purpose, about 500 men under arms, commanded by Major Robinson & Potter, marched to Shaker Town for the purpose of making the examination with respect to the truth or fallacy of said reports; they marched up in order and formed a line near the meeting house, when it was ordered that a committee should be appointed to confer with the elders of the society. The shakers though apprised of the expedition were all engaged about their ordinary business, and did not appear to manifest the least spirit or disposition for resistance. The committee met the elders at a retired spot a short distance from the company, and proceeded to make propositions on the part of the people to the following effect, viz:—*That they, together with their society must either immediately relinquish their faith and manner of preaching, or abandon the country on or before the first day of December next, and that in case they did not agree to these proposals compulsory measures would be resorted to in order to force a compliance.*—These propositions were not acceded to on the part of the shakers, they claimed protection under the auspices of our government, alleging that they had a right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences without molestation—observing at the same time, that they were not averse to any persons of civil department searching their houses, and asking any questions they thought proper. The committee then returned somewhat irritated at the reception they had met with, and stage changing proceeded at this stage of the proceedings rode up among the crowd, demanding them in the name of the state to disperse, requiring all civil officers to aid in effecting the foregoing orders, and take cognizance of the proceedings: this demand had not the desired effect, some of the company uttered the most bitter invectives against him for his interference. Proclamation was then made to all those who had claims to make for children or relatives to come forward and make them known, and that the claimed should be restored to the claimants, if not freely given up, by dint of arms. A number of claims were immediately instituted and the examination commenced—A warrant had been previously obtained against one *Amos Volantine*, a member of that society, upon the affidavit of two or three witnesses that he had exercised cruel and inhuman treatment towards a lunatic child which he had under his controul—the warrant was legally executed, and the child was brought before the officer and examined, but did not appear to exhibit any indications of cruel usage. The company then proceeded to examine the large frame house occupied by the elders & heads of the society—they explored every part of the building, in order to ascertain whether the suspicions entertained against those people were genuine or fallacious—every person they met with was interrogated with respect to their situation, and whether they would exchange it for any other, they all replied in the negative—several other houses passed a similar scrutiny, & we are informed that no discoveries have been made to warrant the reports which have been circulated with such avidity. Thus the day passed without any violence being used on either party. About 5 o'clock the company began to disperse, and all evacuated the ground before dark. It is computed that the whole number who attended this truly novel and extraordinary transaction exceeded one thousand, although the number actually engaged in the expedition did not amount to more than four or five hundred!!!

MANMOTHS RIVERS.

The following account of "the largest rivers in the world," is extracted from *Parish's geography*. The Amazon of South America, the

largest river in the world, is 3200 miles in length.

The Nile in Africa, has a course of 2000 miles.

The Mississippi is the largest river in North America; its course is south; its length 3000 miles.

The St. Lawrence is the second river of North America. Its course, from the head of Lake Superior, is 2500 miles.

The Kian ku in China, is 2200 miles long.

The Rio de la Plata, in South America, is 1900 miles in length.

The Danube in Europe, has a course of 1030 miles.

The Wolga, a river of Russia, is 1700 miles in length.

The Ganges, a river of India, has a course of 1400 miles.

The Euphrates, in Asia, is 1400 miles in its course.

Population of the world, according to the latest and most correct information.

Europe,	160,072,593
Asia,	524,000,000
Africa,	20,000,000
America,	26,000,000

Total 730,072,593

From the *Mercantile Advertiser*, Sept. 14.

MERINO SHEEP.—Last evening, arrived at this port, the ship *Brother*, from Ayamonte, and the brig *Adamant*, from Lisbon, with 270 Merino Sheep. The Broker lost 104, and the *Adamant* 40 on their passage.

Capt. Eames of the *Adamant*, spoke on the 4th inst. in lat. 32, long. 36 the brig *Galliope*, Ricketson, 26 days from Lisbon, for N. York, with 200 Merino Sheep, having lost but 3 on his passage. Captain Ricketson informed Capt. Eames, that he sailed from Lisbon on the 1st of August, and states that the Portuguese government had made a peace with the dey of Algiers.

NORFOLK, Aug. 29.—The following was handed us by the Mate of the schr. *Dash*. We give it as we received it:

A List of American seamen detained in Christophe's service against their will by Capt. *Shaulding*, who shipped us at Baltimore on board the brig *Louisa* of Baracoa, where he sold the brig to Christophe, and immediately entered as Captain; and upon our refusing to enter the service, we were thrown into goal and nearly starved; after being kept there some time we were taken out under a guard of black soldiers and forced on board the brig, when Spaulding promised to discharge us at the expiration of three months; after the time was out we asked him if he would be so kind as to perform his promise, when he directly seized those who spoke up and gave each of them round dozen on the bare back, and threatened them with the foreyard for the next offence, as he called it.

We, whose names are here subscribed, hope the heads of their country will take our deplorable situation into consideration, and liberate us from a service where we are forced to assist in capturing our fellow citizens.

[There are 13 subscribers to this paper, whose names we omit on their own account, for as sure as *Master Shaulding* sees their comp'd list.]

* This same *Shaulding* has been a resident in Portsmouth for a length of time and sailed out of this for many years.

Boston, Sept. 8.

A large number of strangers, principally from the southern states, are on visits to this town. Amongst the foreigners of distinction is Count *Palen*, the Russian minister.

His Excellency *Wm. C. Claiborne*, Governor of the Orleans territory arrived in town yesterday, and has taken lodging at the exchange Hotel.

Yesterday the Hon. Council confirmed the nomination of the Hon. *Perez Morton* to be Attorney-General of the State vice *Bidwell*.

The British Bible Society has voted the liberal donation of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS sterling to the Bible Society of Boston.

To The Editors of the *American*.

GENTLEMEN,
Having seen in your paper an extract from some remarks which appeared in the *Federal Republican*, assimilating the condition of the proscribed Irishmen who live under the British government to that of the federalists of the United States, I deem it nothing but a just tribute due to the lenity of the present and late administrations to state to you some facts on that subject. I will, however, first observe, that the conductors of the *Federal Republican* ought to have given us something more than mere assertion to prove an identity of sufferings or an identity of principles between patriotic, republican Irishmen, and aristocratic, persecuting federalists; for, in truth, there is not one single point of resemblance in the two. On the contrary, there is every feature of likeness between the British ministerial party in Europe and the federal opposition party here; for opposition does not change the principles of a party;—it only changes the position. And what is curious enough, the Irish in America have been equally the objects of calumny and ridicule, by the federalists, as they have been in Europe by the ministerial scribblers and declaimers. And the cause is evident: those who give the highest tone to federalism in this country are, in general, British factors, agents, or spies—a set of men who have the same interests in maintaining the supremacy of England over the United States as well as Ireland, that the ministerialists in Great Britain have.

In relation to federal office-holders, it is singular that a complaint of proscrip-

tion should appear in a newspaper of which Jacob Wagner is an editor; for, if he was privy to the insertion of the remarks in question, he was positively guilty of assenting to the publication of a falsehood where he knew it to be a falsehood; because no man knows better than Jacob Wagner, that a very great number of federalists hold very important & lucrative posts by the tolerance of the president of the United States and the heads of departments. So insolent are the federalists in these posts, that if the administration appoint a republican to office, they undertake to criticise and condemn it, as if no one were entitled to a place but a federalist. There is considerable cunning in this arrogance and uproar which they occasionally make; for they imagine that by this kind of behavior they will intimidate the executive from turning them out. But,—to particulars.

Department of State.

Federalists.—William Thornton, David Brent, Richard Forrest, Stephen Pleasonton—clerks. In this department there are only two republicans.

Treasury Department.

Federalists.—Joseph Nourse, register; Richard Harrison, auditor; Mr. Jones, chief clerk to Mr. Gallatin; D. Sheldon, second clerk to same; N. Luffborough, chief clerk to Mr. Duval, the comptroller; and a great majority of the clerks in the Treasury Department are federalists, who can be named if necessary.

War Department.

Federalists.—Wm. Symonds, accountant, and his clerks generally; Hezekiah Rogers; with a variety of others, constituting a majority in the Department; which will be demonstrated if you require it.

Navy Department.

Federalists.—Thomas Turner, accountant, and his clerks generally; C. W. Goldsborough, chief clerk; &c. &c. constituting a majority.

General Post-Office.

Federalists.—Mr. Bradley, first assistant; David Shoemaker; Doctor Bradley; a Mr. Coyle; and half a score, who, for the present shall be nameless.

Now, gentlemen, would you have imagined that, with a thorough knowledge of these facts, Jacob Wagner would have asserted in the face of the public that the federalists were proscribed by the republican administration? Why, sirs, I declare to you upon my honour, and in the face of Heaven, that if I wanted a minor office under the government at this moment, I would prefer going to Washington to solicit one as a federalist, rather than as a republican. In several visits which I have made to the seat of the general government I have seen enough to convince me that the federalists stand the best chance of success.

I do not say that all the federalists I have named ought to be turned out of office, although I know they would not, under a federal president be so lenient to republicans; but I do say that whilst they are permitted to remain in place through an amiable weakness, they ought to have gratitude enough not to accuse the administration of intolerance. I believe, gentlemen, that an administration with a majority of its subordinate officers hostile to it, is a phenomenon in politics, and was never heard of before the times of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison.

The republicans have not only been tolerant, but they have in many instances been magnanimous. As a case in point I mention the lucrative office of clerk of the court of appeals, held at this time in Maryland by Mr. Harris, to whom it was given by the democratic party, I acknowledge and respect the talents of Mr. Harris; but his appointment, in opposition to republican candidates of very considerable ability, is a proof that the democrats are not influenced by a pitiful spirit of persecution.

CANDOR.

Baltimore, August 23, 1810.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, JULY 24.

We have extracted from Dublin papers of the 21st, which arrived this morning an account of a meeting of the corporation of Dublin on the preceding day, at which the subject of the Union was discussed, and after some debate, two Resolutions were carried against the Union, imputing the great distress of Ireland to the want of a resident Parliament.

COMMON COUNCIL (DUBLIN.)

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

Quarter Assembly, July 20, 1810.

After the dispatch of the usual business relative to the admission of persons to the freedom of the city, Mr. Sinnet moved for the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the condition of their poor fellow citizens, the manufacturers of Dublin, and to devise the method of affording them relief.

Mr. Giffard seconded the motion. He thought it the bounden duty of every man to endeavour to alleviate the distresses of the poor artisans of Dublin; and hoped, however gentlemen might differ on other topics, that there would be only one opinion on the question be-

fore them. He could assure them, that at the meeting of the privy council, men of opposite political principles had attended, and that all party dissension had given way to the feelings of humanity—that they all most cordially concurred in endeavouring to give effect to the benevolent intention of the lord Lieutenant, to alleviate the miseries of the wretched artisans of the city of Dublin. He then recommended the consumption of home made manufactures, and entered into a calculation to shew the great relief that would be given to the poor, if only five thousand persons could be found (though he was sure that more could be found) to expend 10/ each in the purchase of articles of wear. Let us imitate in our little council, the unanimity which prevailed at the Castle. I hope that all party dissension will be forgotten in our endeavours to relieve the miseries of our fellow citizens—and that our only contention will be in yielding to each other who will be the foremost.

A committee was accordingly appointed, who having retired, came to three resolutions: the first highly approving the plan of subscription proposed by his grace the Lord Lieutenant; the second, to promote the use and consumption of Irish manufactures; and the third, to appoint committees to go through the several parishes, and receive signatures of such persons as were disposed to follow those humane and necessary measures.

Mr. Hutten then made his promised motion for the repeal of the Union.—He prefaced it by a very short speech, in which he adverted to the misery of his fellow citizens, bereft of employment, and perishing from absolute hunger. He said, that their unparalleled wretchedness ought to awaken the feelings of humanity to make every possible exertion to alleviate their sufferings. He then mentioned, that he had brought to the house three resolutions, but that the appointment of the committee which had just taken place, superseded the necessity of his proposing one of them.—He therefore read only the other two; which were as follow;

Resolved, that we now feel as we have, an unshaken loyalty to King George the third and the succession of his royal house; and we have to lament that his majesty should have been so grossly imposed on by his ministers, as in terminating the last sessions of Parliament to state the growing prosperity of Ireland, when his ministers in making such representations to his majesty, must have known that the very reverse was and is the fact.

Resolved, That the present distress and growing misfortunes of Ireland, have arisen from not having a resident parliament, who alone would be capable of knowing the real want of this country, and providing for it adequate remedies, and we are the more fortified in this our opinion by the manner in which the late monstrous system of taxation was imposed on this country and which is contrary to every sound principle of legislation; we therefore appeal to our countrymen and fellow citizens to come forward in corporate bodies, and in county and grand jury meetings, to demand a restoration of that constitution which is our birthright, & of which we have been dispossessed by fraud and corruption.

Mr. Hutten then adverted to the immense imports from England, and to the great drain of money from Ireland to support absentees, and to pay the interests of sums borrowed in England, as this country was so poor as not to be able to advance money for the service of government.

Mr. Giffard complained of the advantage which any gentleman who brought forward any motion, had over the person who might undertake to reply to him, inasmuch as he may take his measures at leisure, and know what he intends doing before hand: whereas, the defence must arise upon the moment—that the first part of the first resolution was unnecessary as the loyalty of the corporation was undoubted & unimpeachable, but that the second was in itself an audacious arrogant attack on his majesty. If ever insolence was shewn, it is in that resolution—who is the bold man that will dare to say that the king was imposed on? How does he know it? Was he in the cabinet? Did he hear of the advice given to the king? There are two kinds of patriotism: one is by declamatory speeches to irritate the people, regardless of consequences. He then denied that the present unfortunate state of credit arose from the political circumstance of the country—and contended, that as the distress was as general in England as in Ireland, that it originated from unbounded speculation in men with small capital; and in order to prove the prosperity of the country, he instanced the high price of his houses in the city. That if the evil were connected with the Union, that 200,000 advanced by government would not be sufficient to restore public credit: But if that were sufficient, it must afford a convincing proof that the miseries of the manufacturers were not imputable to the legislative union of the two countries; that this country had been formerly only a province, but that at present, on the payment of 2-17ths of the taxes, we were associated in all the glo-

ry of the Empire, and possessed the protection of the navy and army of England; that whether the money were borrowed in England or Ireland, it was the same thing, as the interests must at all events be paid. So far as the resolution goes to serve the manufacturer, I will vote for it; but of what use is the other part? "*Cui bono?*" Mr. Giffard I will tell you the use of it. It is to irritate. Must the king to please the irritators go back to parliament, and say to them, "my former speech was false; I have been deceived by my ministers." The resolutions are unnecessary and derogatory to the honor of the crown. I will vote against them; but such a resolution as that of Mr. Sinnet's I think moderate, reasonable and rational.

Mr. Harty supported Mr. Hutten's resolutions.

Mr. McAuley rose to oppose them; he hated the union; but to it all the distresses of the country were not to be imputed; the country was in a flourishing state, we sent wheat to feed Englishmen, we had native wine at home but according to our orators it was all deleterious poison, malgamed with the juice of barley and narcotics: all was bad—every thing was in a desperate state with the orators; with them there was not a bone to pick in all Ireland; yet he would tell the gentlemen that they were all plump jackdaws. No fruits in the country; not a desert of a savoury, ruddy, sweet fruit in the country; all the people food for gunpowder. A separation from England, or you must have united Irishmen; the people sent to the mountain top to dig for day light; but he could tell the cause of the wretchedness of the country; it was caused by the voluptuousness and pride of the citizens of Dublin; they were in a plethora, and wanted blood letting; their extravagance brot on the general bankruptcy in the country; I don't say it was the union; you might as well say the fire at Constantinople was caused by the union. Bankruptcy is the order of the day in England, as well as in Ireland. Your bankruptcy is caused by men of no capital, no honor no honesty; men of no capital or of small capital, who find their interest to keep up the smoke of delusion; fly kites, raised like Ixion to the clouds their wings of waxed paper melt, and down they drop, and then they cry out union has destroyed the country.

As well might they expect that the great devourer of the continent (Bonaparte) would give up his usurpations in Holland. The insolvency of your country was caused by your men of sublimity. Look at your city—houses bring a high rent, and there are persons to take them—look at the viscinage—see the constellation of villas—how many stars of the first magnitude have been added to this refulgent galaxy. That there were starving manufacturers long before the union; that they were relieved—that the union did not cause every misfortune—that he was injured by it; that he did not let his lodgings at the handsome rate as formerly, though he thanked God still that neither he or his family wanted a dish.

A short debate ensued, when Sir J. Riddall decided that the question should be put; it was accordingly put, upon which the worthy knight declared the motion passed in the affirmative. A ballot was instantly demanded by Mr. Giffard; when there appeared

For the resolutions,	45
Negative,	15
Majority,	30

On the second resolution being put, Mr. Giffard opposed it on the ground of its being outrageously ridiculous.

Mr. Ryans spoke strongly in favour of the resolution, and declared that he would not give his vote to any candidate who would not pledge himself to originate or support a repeal of this most odious act. He had a vote in the counties of Dublin and Louth, and Mr. Foster should never get either. (*Loud applause.*) He insisted that Mr. Foster cheated the country at the time of the enactment of the union.

After a few words from Mr. Patterson, the second resolution was put, and carried without a division.

The resolutions were then sent up to the board of aldermen for their concurrence, who, after some time, sent back a message, that they could not agree with the sheriffs and commons in the resolutions; but had appointed eight of their body to form a committee to prepare an address to his majesty, and also a petition to parliament, and to report to the next assembly.

Mr. Craven moved, that the house do agree with the board of aldermen in the appointment of a committee. He was seconded by Mr. Willis. On the motion being put and carried, a committee of 16 was appointed.

Mr. Farrell moved, that Mr. Foster's picture be taken down out of the mayoralty house, which was seconded by Mr. Willis. This was opposed by Mr. King and Mr. McAuley.

Mr. Shaw said, the picture should not only be taken down, but kicked by every Irishman; he disappointed his country on the question of union, as he led the people to believe he would never put this question.

For taking down the picture, 36
For waiting the report of the committee, 33
Majority, 3
An address of thanks was voted to the Lord Lieutenant, for his benevolent attention to the manufacturers.

DUBLIN, July 7.
Thursday about 10,000 of our unfortunate starving manufacturers were assembling in order to display their misery in the eyes of their fellow citizens, by a procession. They purposed carrying a fleece in mourning as a symbolical of their ruined state. The magistrates, however, who are bound to watch over every incipient threatening of the public tranquility, temperately interposed, remonstrated against the intention, and recommended those poor men to send a deputation for the purpose of humbly submitting their grievances to government. The advice was salutary, and being given with temper it was adopted; and the magistrates took care to patronize the petition which set forth their misery and wretchedness, on its transition to the Lord Lieutenant's principal secretary of state. A privy council was in consequence called, which sat yesterday to a late hour in the afternoon, and a due and attentive investigation of the grievances complained of, was patiently pursued. Under the immediate circumstances, perhaps this is all that can be done; and all parties deserve to be mentioned with respect and approbation. The poor artisans conducted themselves with humility and good order, and government seemed not wanting in sensibility to this sad example of our public distress. Reduced and impoverished as all classes are become, still we hope some effort will be made by the public to protect those humble sons of labour and want, from feeling so severely the pressure of these unfortunate times.

LONDON, July 17.
Sir Francis Burdett having been invited, by letter, to dine with the electors of Westminster on the 31st of July, returned the following answer:—
PICCADILLY, July 19, 1810.
GENTLEMEN,
The Electors of Westminster do me great honour by this invitation which they have sent me through your hands, and I receive it with great pleasure. At all times, and in all places, whether their representative or not, I shall always be found ready to do them any reasonable service in parliament or out. To yourselves, Gentlemen, whom I well and personally know, I beg to return my best thanks; and I hope we shall spend a pleasant day together on the 31st of this inst, July, unless the King, and the commander in chief, and the secretary of state, should draw out a numerous army, with a train of artillery, to declare war in our streets against Roast Beef.
I remain, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and
Very humble servant,
FRANCIS BURDETT.
Mr. Geo. Puller and Mr. Rob. Hutchinson.

JULY 10. One of the American seamen wounded in a skirmish with some Portuguese at the east end of the town on the anniversary of American Independence, died in the London Hospital on Tuesday and another on Wednesday.
A forgery to the amount of 5000l. has, it is said, been recently discovered upon the Belfast Bank. The person who issued the notes, was traced to Lanarkshire in Scotland; but there the clue was lost, and he is supposed to have gained the sea coast and embarked for America.
From the Paris Mottier, July 16.
American vessels have entered the ports of the North and the Baltic, with pretended certificates of origin, delivered by the French Consuls. We have authority to declare, officially, that such certificates are forged, and that the bearers thereof are to be considered as forgers. These documents are evidently fabricated in England; the consuls of his majesty in America having delivered none for a long time.

COPENHAGEN, June 10.
It appears to be believed, that American vessels will no longer be admitted to an entry in the ports of Denmark; and that those already arrived will be sent away without obtaining permission to discharge their cargoes.
June 17.
Our government has just sent the ports of Tonnings and Husum against American vessels, in consequence of the illicit trade which they carry on with the English at Heligoland.
The American property seized in Holland and the North of France, was sold at Antwerp in July.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.
From the Salem Gazette, Sept. 10.
Arrived at Marblehead, on Sunday, schr. Spring-bird, Tucker, from Bayonne, which place he left on the 29th July. Capt. T. was captured in November last by two privateers, and carried into that place, where he compromised with his captors, and received half the net proceeds of his cargo, and his vessel; he was permitted to take wines and brandy, but through fear of capture by the British, bought bills on London at 15 per cent. discount. Several other vessels had compromised with their captors, and were to sail immediately. About ten days previous to the sailing of Capt. T. it was reported at Bayonne that general Armstrong had made a compromise with the Emperor; that the ports of France were to be opened to American Commerce, and that tobacco alone was to be prohibited. This news was also reiterated about 4 hours previous to his sailing.
While the Spring-bird lay at St. John de Luce, the extreme town of the French lines, there passed into Spain about 350,000 French troops, and the day before he sailed, 40,000 were passing the bridge in sight. Captain T. informs that for a fortnight past he has seen, each day, 6 or 7 ships bound westward. The editors of the Register, received several Paris Papers, the latest date being July 17, from which they have made the following translations, and have assured us that they were the only terms of importance in them, they being almost entirely filled with articles respecting Sir Francis Burdett.
Paris, July 17.—A reward of 20,000 crowns is offered by the King of Sweden to any one who will prove that the death of the Crown Prince was caused by any deliberate attempt or act whatever.
The consequences of the victory obtained by the Russians over the Turks, were the capitulation of Silistria, and a proposal from the Grand Vizier for a suspension of arms. The

Count Kamenski required that the preliminaries of peace should be signed immediately. The Turkish army arrived by way of the mountains of Adrianople. Bama was requested to capitulate.
An official account received of a battle between the Sicilian gallees and the English fleet, in which the latter were defeated and obliged to retire with loss from the coast which they had been blockading.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 10.
Latest from Lisbon.—A letter received last evening from Mr. Low, of Gloucester, to the exchange coffee-house, contains the following information:—“Arrived here this morning, brig Augusta, Davis, 36 days from Lisbon, with salt and Merino sheep, to W. Sargent and others. The sheep are said to be far superior to any imported into this country. Capt. D. says, a British general, with an army of 4000 men was attacked by the French, and obliged to retreat with considerable loss. The inhabitants of Lisbon were in good spirits, having no fear of the French getting possession of that city at present. Capt. D. left a great number of Americans at Lisbon: markets good; Capt. D. spoke Aug. 12, St. Michaels bearing S. dis 6 leagues, schr. Exchange, Lincoln, 12 days from Figueria, bound to Boston; 19th Aug. boarded a ship, polacre rigged, deserted, had yellow sides, no man on her stern, apparently loaded with timber; took from her anchors, cables and two heavy guns. Left at Lisbon, brig Sumatra, from New-York, under quarantine; a schr. capt. Dolliver, sailed 4 days before capt. D. for Boston, with 60 Merinos.

Battle in Portugal.—By the above arrival, we have received a Lisbon paper of the 31st July; which contains the following particulars of an action fought on the Coa, a small river in front of the advanced corps of the English army.—At a bridge on that river, gen. Crawford was entrenched with between 4 and 5000 troops, with a few pieces of artillery, and two howitzers. On the 24th July, were attacked by gen. Loison, with between 6 and 7000 men.—The attack was made with great fury, and repulsed with equal constancy. The French thence passed the bridge; and were thrice repulsed at the point of the bayonet (*arma bonea*.) The loss of the French was between 7 and 800; that of the English and Portuguese 377 rank and file, and 25 officers.—The allies took several prisoners and many of the French deserted. The Lisbon paper contains many exulting remarks on this repulse of the enemy. They add, that the great object of the movements and operations of the French army, is to cut off the advanced corps of the allied army under general Crawford; but there is no other account of any army operation, than the above.

We are indebted to Capt. Prendergard of the ship Ann, for the following statement:—
“The ship Sally, Captain Scott, of Boston, was taken up by gen. Armstrong in April last, to convey him and his family home; and so certain was the general of getting the Sally, that he entered into a written agreement with Mr. S. V. S. Wilder at Paris for the ship.—I saw a copy of the agreement; the substance of which was that the ship was to proceed from St. Sebastians, where she lay sequestered, to Bordeaux, there to take the General and suite on board. Mr. Ridgely, late American Consul at Antwerp, and his family, were also to embark in the Sally. The captain relied so firmly on the agreement, that he kept all his crew on board; nor was it until a few days previous to the Ann's sailing that he knew his fate. All the sequestered vessels, the Sally excepted, were sent from St. Sebastians to Bayonne. She was left, expecting daily, a permission to go to Bordeaux; when an order was received for the Sally to go to Bayonne.—A few days after her arrival there, the captain received a letter from Mr. Wilder informing him that the Gen. declined leaving France these six months; and that the agreement must be considered as void.

“The order for preventing all foreigners from leaving the country without special permission from the minister of police at Paris created much uneasiness amongst the Americans. The reason for it being issued was reported to be in consequence of fire having been set to the palace during the late fêtes, by which the lives of the imperial family were endangered; but this story obtained little or no credit.
“William D. Patterson, Esq. the American Consul at Nantes, received a note from the French Government, informing him that he was no longer recognized in that capacity.—*Philad. Gaz.*

Sch. Daphne, Lark, arrived yesterday, left Lisbon Aug. 11, at which time there were no further accounts than already mentioned. A large fleet of ships of war and transports, lay in the Tagus.—A general action was expected on the 15th, being the birth day of Bonaparte, who had given positive orders to Massena to be at Lisbon by the 30th of August, and be crowned King of Portugal.—*Id.*

Philadelphia, Sept. 15.
The Ship Susquehanna, capt. Benners, (which arrived at this port yesterday,) left Liverpool the 5th of Aug. in company with the ship June, Garwood, and for Philadelphia. The news in Liverpool was that Bonaparte had issued another Decree, that no provisions whatever should be let go out of the continent.
In lat. 44, 18. long. 27, was boarded by his B. M. F. Trio, bound home, from the West Indies, and treated politely.—She informed us that all the men of war were called home, not knowing for what. Capt. Benners, on the 31st Aug. in lat. 42, 50, long. by chronometer 49, 55, saw five islands of ice, about 7 or 8 miles off, and two of them was as high again as the ship's mast-head—same time, spoke brig Dove, of Newburyport, capt. Forrest, from Lisbon, out 36 days with a cargo of Merino Sheep, and informed us that upwards of 15,000 had been shipped to America this spring. He also informed that the English was still in possession of Lisbon when he left there.

Boston, Sept. 14.
FROM CADIZ.
Last evening arrived the ship Monsoon, capt. Brigham, from Cadiz.—Sailed Aug. 6. Affairs remained as at the previous dates. The British and Spaniards had completed their system of fortifications for the security of the city, and were in excellent spirits. Salt provisions were plenty, but some difficulty was experienced in procuring water. It was reported a large number of French seamen had arrived overland at St. Lucar, where a number of gun-boats were in readiness for their accommodation. It was said several American vessels had been taken.
There were a large number of gun-boats at Cadiz, that were daily employed in attempting to annoy the enemy on the opposite coast, and frequently injured their batteries. They sometimes returned but a few shot.

LATEST FROM LISBON.
The New London paper of Wednesday says:—“After the paper was put to press, touched at the harbour's mouth, brig Callopie, of New-York, 35 days from Lisbon, with 103 fine Merino sheep on board. We can only learn by the person who stopped a moment on board and brought letters to be forwarded by the mail, that there had been some fighting between the armies; and that the British and Portuguese were retreating towards Lisbon.”
We have no doubt but this news is correct.

The Norfolk Ledger states, that the Lisbon papers received by the Woodrop Sims, contain nothing important or interesting to an American reader, besides what was given in our last.—They contain various accounts of small actions in different parts of Spain in which the utmost heroism and devotion to the cause of liberty were displayed.
The desertion from the French army is very great, particularly in Catalonia. They frequently desert by companies—on the 9th of June a body of 150 presented themselves at a Spanish post. Accounts from Allicant state, that the French were about to demolish the fortifications of Gerona, rendered immortal in history, by the gallant defence made by the Spaniards.
The Lisbon Gazette of the 27th July says, “Nothing worthy of notice has occurred up to our frontiers, except that Gen. Regnier ‘continues his march, in order to form a junction with Massena.’”

From Cobbett's Political Register.
TO THE READERS OF THE REGISTER.
I trust, that, when the situation, in which I am now placed, is considered, I shall be excused for not giving any thing of my own at present to the public.—Since the trial, I have been compelled to leave my home (to which I hastened on the day of the trial, in order to go to London to put in bail for my appearance to receive judgment. From London it was absolutely necessary to return hither, in order to make some little arrangement in my affairs here, which have, hitherto been always managed by myself. To do this, even in a very imperfect manner, would require every moment of the time that I can remain here; and therefore, I think that no apology will be thought necessary for my not writing any thing for publication this week. Indeed, to write to any purpose, with one's mind and heart pulled so many ways is impossible. It would be in vain to attempt it.
W. COBBETT.
Botley, June 29, 1810.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.
“True to his charge—
“He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
“News from all nations lumbering at his back.”
LEXINGTON, OCTOBER 2.
The Mechanics and Manufacturers of the town of Lexington and its vicinity, met at the Kentucky Hotel, on Thursday the 27th September, 1810, and appointed

MR. JOHN BRADFORD, Ch'm. & THOMAS T. BARR, Sec'y.

The Mechanics and Manufacturers of the town of Lexington, and State of Kentucky, in General Meeting assembled, being persuaded that it is the interest of the country, and the wish of the people generally, that Congress should pursue a policy calculated to encourage Domestic Manufactures;—and it being desirable that the sense of the people should be taken upon the subject.

Resolved, unanimously, that Messrs. John Bradford, Thomas T. Barr, Daniel Bradford, John Brand, Nathl. G. S. Hart, Thomas January, William Todd, Lewis Sanders, William Hanson, David Stout, John Lowry, Englehard Yeiser, William W. Worsley, Cornelius Boyle, Leaving Young, William Macbean, Maddox Fisher, Richard Higgins, James Maccoun, and David Williamson, be appointed a Standing Committee to draft a memorial to Congress, praying for protection of Domestic Manufactures, and cause the same to be presented to the people for their signature—to correspond with the Mechanics and Manufacturers of this state and of the United States, inviting their co-operation, and generally to do such acts as may seem to them beneficial to the mechanical and manufacturing interests.

Resolved, unanimously, that the said Committee prepare a memorial to the Legislature of this State, requesting them to represent to Congress, that it is the wish of the People of this Commonwealth, that Domestic Manufactures should be protected and encouraged; and also to protect and encourage the same by such regulations as may be in their power to make.

Resolved, unanimously, that the said Committee draft a Constitution for the Government of a Mechanical and Man-

ufacturing Society, which is hereby agreed to be established; and that they convene the Society by public advertisement, whenever they are ready to report the same.
Adjourned, *sine die.*
JOHN BRADFORD, Ch'm.
THO: T. BARR, Sec'y.

The elections of Representatives to Congress in the states of New-Hampshire and Rhode-Island, appears to have eventuated in favour of federalism.
Vermont has returned republican representatives to Congress—and re-elected a Democratic Governor by an increased majority.

Members of Congress resigned.
The hon. Jabez Upham, E. St. Lee Livermore, and William Stedman, Esquires, members of Congress for the state of Massachusetts, have declined re-election. These gentlemen are all federalists.

A dinner was given to our Representatives in Congress on Wednesday last, at Mr. Postlethwait's tavern—about 50 persons attended.

One hundred and fifty-two Bankruptcies, happened in Dublin, during the six months previous to last July: besides more than double that number of persons who have had compromises with their creditors, some of them as low as 2s6 in the pound.

The following is an extract of a letter from an American consul, resident in one of the principal ports of Great Britain, dated June 26th, 1810.

“The present appearance of our growing crop of grain is truly gloomy. It is very generally supposed, that, even should the remaining part of the season prove favorable, the produce will be at least one third short of that of the last year, which was very far from abundant. Indeed, the country would have been seriously distressed for bread, had not very large supplies been furnished from the European continent, and upon which it must very materially depend for many succeeding months.”

In June there were vaccinated at Havana 1264: from Jan. 1. July 1, 1810, 4551.
Since his liberation from prison Mr. Gale Jones has been tried for a libel on Lord Castlereagh, and convicted.

COMMUNICATION.
Singular instance of Magnanimity.

In a superior court in one of the United States, a man who had been convicted of, and punished by confinement in the Penitentiary for horse stealing, was, with his wife, introduced as a witness in a suit of slander. The man, giving in his testimony, behaved with the utmost disrespect and contempt of the court, of which no notice was taken: When his wife was under examination, he seized her by the hand saying, “*come out of court*,” and was forcibly leading her away, when the sheriff stopped the man and brought him before the court, who mildly rebuked him; the fellow then left the bar, advanced to the head of the stairs, and fell a jumping down from step to step, and bawling aloud “by G—d I had like to have fallen,” of which no notice whatever was taken by the court. Such magnanimous forbearance must for ever command respect.

The temporary saloon, in which the Austrian ambassador prince Schwarzenberg, gave a grand fête and ball to 1200 persons at Paris, July 1, suddenly caught fire, whilst the emperor and empress of France were making the circuit of the company, at the conclusion of the dances.—Most of the ladies &c. escaped with safety, though in confusion into the garden. But, the princess Paulina Schwarzenberg being separated from her daughter, ran in wild distraction to regain her, was seen to re-enter the burning saloon; and her disfigured corps was found the next morning near the place—being recognized by her diamonds and the medallion of her children which she wore suspended from her neck. Her husband & friends had searched for her all the night long.

General Krosenmark, the Prussian ambassador was wounded; prince Kurakin was severely bruised and stunned by falling upon the blazing steps. Several ladies were hurt, and the princess of Leyden has since died.

The American shipping in the harbour of Copenhagen fired a salute to the 4th of July, in honour of their Country's INDEPENDENCE.

Several articles intended for this week's paper are unavoidably omitted.—
The List of Letters in our next!

THE person that borrowed a DOUBLE BARREL'D GUN, at Lewis Sanders' counting room, about six weeks ago, will please return it immediately to

L. B. HAWKINS.
October 1st 1810.

WHEREAS an indentured servant girl named MAGDALENE MYERS left my house on the 14th instant, all persons are hereby forewarned and cautioned against protecting, harboring, or dealing with her in any wise what ever—as they shall be prosecuted therefor.
George A. Weber.
September 20th, 1810.

THEATRE.
On Thursday evening, the 4th of October, the students of the Transylvania University, for the benefit of the charity students of said University, will perform the much admired drama of
The Castle Spectre,
With the humorous farce of
JONATHAN POSTFREE,
OR
THE HONEST YANKEE.

The students hope that the citizens of Lexington and the adjacent country will generally attend at this performance, as the purpose is truly laudable. Inability to discharge the expenses of a collegial education has suppressed many a rising genius which might have done honor to our country. The provision which the trustees have been able to make for this purpose is too small to be productive of general good, but it is fondly anticipated the citizens will supply the deficiency. It may not be improper to inform the public that this play will be performed only once.

WILLIAM ROSS'S
Boot, Shoe & Grocery Store,
Next door to Mr. John Kiezer, & nearly opposite the Market-house, Lexington
Where he has just received from Philadelphia, a large and elegant assortment of fresh BOOTS and SHOES, of Philadelphia manufacture.

Fairtop back strap boots	Children's Morocco do.
Cossack boots	Ditto Lea her Morocco Hats
Three quarter do.	Black ball, of a fine quality
Men's fine leather lined shoes	Boot tassels and shoe strings
Men's do. Pumps	White wetting skins
Men's coarse shoes	Boot cord
Men's patent do.	Hatter's Morocco skins of different colours
Boys' fine and coarse shoes	Shoe binding skins of different colours
Ladies' spangled kid Plain do.	Boot webbing for boot straps
Morocco spangled ties	Seal skins & calf skin offalls for shoes
Ditto slippers	Hog Bristles
Plain Morocco slippers	
Ditto Morocco ties	
Misses Morocco ties	

GROCERIES.
Madeira, Port and Sherry Wines
Fourth proof Jamaica spirits
Fourth proof French Brandy
Fourth proof Holland Gin
Cherry Bounce and Peach Brandy
Old Whiskey
Imperial Young Hyson, Hyson & Hyson skin Teas.
Coffee and Chocolate
Loaf and Lump sugar
Licuorice Ball
Candied-sugar
Which I intend selling low for cash wholesale and retail.
Lexington, Oct. 2, 1810.

NEW GOODS.
DAVID WILLIAMSON HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND formerly occupied by John Cross, and next door to Trotter and Tipton, a complete and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he will sell unusually low for cash. He will also give the highest price in cash for HEMP. Just received, 40,000 lbs. Louisiana sugar, of a superior quality, which he is disposed to sell wholesale or retail, at a very reduced price. Merchants can be supplied on a liberal credit. Lexington, Sept. 30, 1810.

ALL persons are forewarned from taking an assignment on a bond given by me to Robert Scantland for 60 acres of Land at the mouth of four mile creek above the mouth of the Kentucky river, on the Ohio bank, lying at the upper end of Peach's military claim; as the bond is fraudulently detained from me, and which I am determined not to comply with, otherwise than agreeable to contract.
JOHN JONES, C. R.
September 25th, 1810.
ALL persons having just demands against me, if presented before the 1st day of January next they shall be settled according to contract; but if after that day, perhaps it will not be in my power.
J. JONES.

A fresh field of Corn
For HORSES—containing 30 or 40 acres, with good water, well enclosed, adjoining town—terms \$1 per week, and no responsibility for accidents or escapes—Apply to
WILLIAM MCGORMICK.
September 28th, 1810.

H. FOSTER & Co. TAYLORS,
INFORM the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that they carry on the above business in all its various branches, in the shop formerly occupied by Lawson McCullough, on Hill Street. Those who favour them with their custom may rely on having their work done with neatness and dispatch.
September 31st, 1810.

Taken up by John Moseley, in Jessamine County on Clear Creek, one light Iron Gray mare with a blaze face, four years old, 14 hands high, white streak across her back just behind her withers—Appraised to \$50.
RICHARD LAFON, J. P. J. C.
August 4th, 1810.

Taken up by Peter Covenhover, living in Woodford county, near South Elkhorn, a brown Horse, about eight or nine years old, about fourteen hands high, some white on each hind foot, no brands perceivable, a small star, appraised to twenty dollars.
WM. VAWTER, J. P.
May 7th, 1810.

Scott County, sc't.
Taken up by Huett Nutter, on little north Elkhorn, an Iron Gray MARE, four years old, about thirteen hands and an half high, two or three small saddle spots on her back, had on a large old belt, with a leather collar, and was hobbled with a hickory bark when taken up, no brands perceivable, appraised to \$40.
CARY L. CLAREK, C. S. C. C.

DEFAMATION.

AN ODE.

HENCE, to thy gloomy mansion, monster!
fly,
And from thy presence free the troubled sky;
To hell, thy native clime, repair;
Disperse thy fatal venom there;
There bid the fiends in scenes of wrath en-
rage,
To scandal adding scandal—rage to rage.

Wrath in thine eyes, and fury in thy breast,
How many drop on earth, by thee oppress'd!
Pride prompt thy influence to obey,
Misleads the grave, the learned, & the gay;
Thy handmaids, vice and ignorance, attend;
And every human frailty is thy friend.

Does wisdom from the world due homage
claim?

That wisdom 'tis thy object to defame;
With haughty look and scowling eye,
Thou silent, truth thou dar'st defy;
And spread the dark, insidious hint abroad,
Even in the fraudulent smile and scornful nod.

Is beauty, graced by chastity, admired?
Thou cruel mind, with double fury fired,
That chastity dooms to disgrace,
And blasts the fairest form and face.

Bees treasure all the fragrance of the spring—
Useful and active, they at times they sting;

But thou, alas! no sweets can'st e'er collect,
And if thou seem'st some things to respect,
'Tis but by contrast to expose,
In vivid colours, friends or foes.

To malice, as thy vows thou dar'st address,
Prompt are thy thoughts, thy words, thy pen
and press.

Thus defamation, we derive from thee,
All that may hurt the virtuous, fair and free.
Compell'd vile faction to obey,
Justice and order dread the way,

And e'en religion, from her awful throne
Cast down beneath thy fatal fangs may groan.

MENTOR L.

ANECDOTES.

The following anecdote lately occur-
red at Boston. A lady having cut an
advertisement out of a newspaper with
an intention to send it to the printer for
further information, pin'd it upon her
gown. A gentleman (to whom she
was partial) observed that it began with
"To Let," asked, at what price, mad-
am!—she looked at the piece, and
perceiving his drift, answered, at the
price of your hand sir.

A married lady consulted her law-
yer on the following curious question:
Query "as I wedded Mr. T.—for his
estate, and that estate is now spent, am
I not, to all intents and purposes, a
widow, and at liberty to marry again?"

A young man in Newcastle, Cum-
berland, who was not on good terms
with his wife, resolved a few days ago
to dispose of her by auction. Not be-
ing able to find a purchaser in the place
where they resided, she persuaded him
to proceed to Newcastle for this pur-
pose. Accordingly they set out, and
this modern Delilah laid her plan so
well, that immediately on his arrival,
preparing to get him to a fair and
cruise.

London Paper.

At the last court of common pleas, held
at Union town, Fayette county, Pa.
an action for defamation was tried be-
tween John Slack plaintiff, and Thomas
Harrison, defendant; during the
investigation a most daring and un-
heard of perjury was fully proved to have
been committed by the defendant, in order to
support the charge he had made against
the plaintiff; the case was as follows:

Thomas Harrison, a Virginian, in trav-
elling from Virginia to the westward,
put up at the house of John Slack, who
kept tavern about 6 miles east of Union-
town, on the road leading to fort Cum-
berland, and lodged with Slack all night;
next morning, with much apparent dis-
tress, Harrison alleged that four hun-
dred and twenty five dollars in bank notes
had been taken out of his saddle bags,
while they were in Slack's possession, and
shewed the strap of his bags cut in two;
Harrison asserted positively that the mo-
ney was taken after his arrival there, for
he had counted his money at the last stage;
Slack and his family were much alarmed
at this occurrence; Harrison came on to
Union town. Slack followed him; Har-
rison with great plausibility, charged
Slack or some of his domestics with tak-
ing his money and immediately struck
Slack; on the same day Slack brought a
suit against Harrison for slander. Pre-
vious to the last January term, Harrison
communicated to his counsel, that a wit-
ness living at Wheeling, Virginia, named
Thomas Bailey, who had lately lodg-
ed all night with Slack, and heard Slack
in a conversation with his wife, acknowl-
edge that he and Rodick (Slack's son-in-
law) had taken Harrison's money; where-
upon a commission was directed to the
clerk of Ohio county, to take the deposi-
tion of Thomas Bailey of or near Wheel-
ing, which was executed and returned to
the January court. The action of Har-
rison and Slack was called for trial, but
the counsel for Slack, thought it prudent
to see what testimony had been procured
under the commission to Wheeling, be-
fore to try the cause; upon reading the
deposition of Thomas Bailey, found it so
conclusive against his client, that he ap-
plied for a postponement till next term,
for the purpose of ascertaining the char-
acter and standing of Bailey, who had
sworn so handsomely and roundly for
Harrison; the following is an extract
from the deposition of Thomas Bailey:—

"Some time about the last of June or
the first of July, 1809, I lodged at the
tavern kept by John Slack on the top of
Laurel Hill; when I arrived in the evening,
there were a number of persons in the
tavern drinking and gambling; but I
went to bed in a room by myself; about
twelve or one o'clock at night, was laying
asleep, and heard conversation in a room

adjoining, which I then supposed and still
believe the tavern keeper and his wife; it
began by the person who I suppose to be
the wife, saying, you ought not to keep
such a disorderly house since that affair
with Harrison, for the tavern has never
made any thing since you and Rodick
(Slack's son-in-law) took Harrison's mo-
ney, and you had better give Harrison
his money and let him go about his busi-
ness; he (Slack) then answered, if I was
to give up my part, Rodick would not
give up his."

The cause was postponed till next term.
Slack in the mean time went on to Wheel-
ing to enquire after Bailey, but could
hear of no such person; upon conversing
with Col. Chaplin, before whom Bailey had
appeared, and made oath as above stated,
and with archibald Hamilton, Esq. who
wrote Bailey's deposition; it was suspect-
ed, that Thomas Bailey was in reality Tho-
mas Harrison who assumed the name of Bai-
ly, for the purpose of swearing to the facts
above mentioned. With this impression,
Slack prevailed upon Hamilton to come
with him to court, in order to identify
Harrison, and to shew that he had personat-
ed Bailey at Wheeling, and under that
name had become a witness in his own
suit; on their way to & from Wheeling to
Uniontown court, Hamilton and Slack
called at Mr. Hazlip's tavern in Brownsville,
where Harrison had at that time resided;
shortly after their arrival, Mr. Hamilton
in looking out of the window, saw Har-
rison, and at once recognized him as being
the same person whose deposition he wrote
at Wheeling, when deposed under the
name of Thomas Bailey; Hamilton and
Slack came to the court, but Harrison
immediately absconded, and has not been
heard of since. Archibald Hamilton Esq.
was sworn as a witness in the action of
slander, and proved the facts above stated;
the jury gave a verdict in favor of
Slack against Harrison for 5 hundred dol-
lars damages. From all the circumstan-
ces disclosed in this trial appeared evi-
dent, that Harrison had devised and pre-
concerted this plan for the purpose of
making money out of Slack; and that the
nefarious and abominable fraud of becom-
ing a witness in his own suit, to support
his own villainy and to rob a worthy citi-
zen not only of his money, but what is
more precious, of his reputation and
means of making a living, formed part
of his original plan. As a person thus
capable of deliberate villainy, and ingenu-
ous perjury is unfit to run at large, and
in order to prevent and restrain him from
committing further depredations, it is
hoped that all editors of newspapers (es-
pecially those to the westward) will pub-
lish the above transaction, together with
the following description of his person.

Thomas Harrison is about 5 feet 10 or
11 inches high, big-boned though not
fleshy, 34 or 35 years old, dark hair and
eyes, a high small forehead, smooth and
shining, a red scar or mark on the bridge
of his nose, small eyes, small round teeth,
chews tobacco and shews it at the side of
his mouth, his mouth inclines a little
downwards to one side when he speaks,
something of a down look, he had on
when he absconded, a straight bodied
coat of a grey colour with large lapels.

LITERARY ARTICLE.

HISTORY OF PRINTING.

THIS work, by the acme Mr. Thomas, of
Worcester, Massachusetts, is now completed
at the press. As no opportunity was given to
those gentlemen, who wish to be supplied with
these volumes to engage them by subscription;
and as many, particularly printers and book-
sellers, in various parts of the continent have
expressed a desire to possess copies, this is
to request those who are inclined to become
purchasers, to send in their names to THOMAS
SMITH in Lexington by the 14th day of Octo-
ber next ensuing, when a return will be made to
the publisher of the work in Boston, and the
number of copies which may by that
time be engaged, will be immediately for-
warded.

Among many curious and interesting ar-
ticles relative to Printing, &c. these volumes con-
tain an account of ancient manuscript books,
and the method of bookmaking, before the dis-
covery of printing—of illuminations by the
scribes—of ancient and modern engraving and
paper making—of the practice of printing in
China—of the discovery and dispersion of
the art in Europe, with a brief account of an-
cient printers, and a list of the first who prac-
tised the art in Europe, Asia, Africa and A-
merica—ancient Colophons used by printers—the
introduction of printing into the various
parts of the United States, and the colonies of
foreign nations in America—a biographical
sketch of all the printers in the English colonies
from the first settlement of each colony to the
period of the revolution—memoirs of prose-
cutions for libels—an account of all the News-
papers that were published before the revolu-
tion; and a list of all that are now printed in
the United States, with a calculation of the
number circulated annually—an account of pa-
per mills and the quantity of paper supposed to
be manufactured yearly—new invented print-
ing presses, with a description of one called
the patent circular press, calculated to carry
six or more forms, and to be worked by water,
or by means of a horse, of which a successful
experiment has lately been made from the model
of the inventors in Boston. In these vol-
umes are interspersed anecdotes of printers, &c.
and many particulars not before published re-
lating to the History of the country, and others
which aided in bringing forward the revolu-
tion. To which is added an account of all the
booksellers in the colonies, now the United
States, from the first settlement of the country
to the year 1775.

The work is in two volumes 8vo. containing
1060 pages, well printed on vellum paper, and
has five plates, one of which is a fac simile of
of the first article known to be printed in Eu-
rope by the discoverer of the Art of Printing;
two are fac similes of the printing types first
used in England, another represents cylindrical
printing presses accompanied by a description
of them; the fifth is an Indian Gazette. The
price of the two volumes in boards, is six dol-
lars; or six dollars seventy five cents, hand-
somer bound.

As a small edition only of this work is pub-
lished, no more copies can be forwarded than
may be actually engaged by the time above-
mentioned.

AN APPRENTICE

WILL BE TAKEN AT THIS OFFICE.

Bank of Chillicothe.

WESTERN Merchants may be supplied
with Checks on Philadelphia, payable at
sight, and which are negotiable in Baltimore,
for a premium of one and an half per cent.
at the bank of Chillicothe. (7tp)

Take Notice.

AS my wife Mary Abbott has left my bed
and board without any just cause or pro-
vocation; this is therefore to forewarn all per-
sons from crediting her on my account as I am
determined to pay no debts of her contracting
unless compelled by law.

Larken Abbott.

September 12th, 1810.



Fresh Medicine.

JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscri-
ber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of
Short and Market streets, Lexington.

AMONG WHICH IS

The Iceland Moss,

Celebrated for the cure of Consumptions
and Phthisic.

Also for Sale,

WHITE & RED CLOVER SEED,
TIMOTHY & BLUE GRASS DO.

ESSENCE OF SPRUCE IN POTTS.

Andrew McCalla

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I will attend at my own house,
in Clarke county, on the 15th day of
October next, if fair, if not the next fair
day, and continue from day to day until
the business is finished with profes-
sioners appointed by the county court of
Clarke, to go round a survey of 200 acres
of land entered, surveyed and patented in
the name of Thomas Maxwell, and re-
mark the calls and boundaries of said sur-
vey, being on the waters of Upper How-
ard's creek.

PETER TABLER.

September 2d, 1810.

TAKE NOTICE,

That on the second Saturday in October next
I will attend by my agent with commissioners
appointed by the court for Fayette county, at
the place where John McConnel formerly lived,
in order to establish an improvement made by
Hugh Shannon, and called for in an entry made
in the name of William Ward, and do such other
acts as may be deemed necessary.

SILAS JOHNSON.

Scott county, &c.

Taken up by John Brown on

James's run a Brown Mare, fourteen hands high,
a small star on her forehead, some white on
her left hind foot, a white spot on her back,
a sore on the hip, no brand perceivable—ap-
praised to \$0 dollars.

Attest,

CAREY L. CLARKE, c. c. c.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber on
the 23 instant, a likely BLACK MARE
about sixteen hands high and well made, four
years old, one of her hind feet white to the pa-
stor joint, with a star on her forehead, she is a
natural trotter. Any person taking up and se-
curing the thief and mare shall receive the a-
bove reward, or five dollars for the mare only,
and reasonable charges if brought home, paid
by the subscriber, five miles from Lexington,
near the road leading to Georgetown.

VINCENT CROMWELL.

September 17th, 1810.

Taken up by William Wilson,

in the county of Scott, near Griffith's
meeting-house, a dark bay mare about 15
hands high, supposed to be 15 or 16 years
of age, with a small bell, branded on the
near shoulder and buttock, A [Apprais-
ed to \$0 dollars. ALSO, a young bright
sorrel filly, 2 years old, about 14 hands
high, no marks or brands perceivable—
Appraised to 30 dollars, before me.

SAMUEL FINLEY.

July 17, 1810.

Taken up by Jacob Stockley,

living in Slate Creek in Montgomery county,
A ROAN HORSE, 14 hands one inch
high, 4 years old, both hind feet white, ap-
praised to 40 dollars.

Joseph Hensley.

July 15th, 1810

Taken up by William M'Mur-

try in the county of Scott, near Griffith's meet-
ing house on the road leading from George-
town to Paris, a young Sorrel Filly, about 13
hands high, supposed to be 2 or 3 years old,
with a star in her forehead, and two hind feet
white, no brand, perceivable; appraised to 20
dollars before me.

(pd) Samuel Finley.

Sportsmen Attention!

A SUBSCRIPTION purse will be run for
over Luke Harrison's course, near Versailles,
in Woodford county, on the 4th Thursday in
October: the first day three miles the heat for
two thirds of the subscription money, free for
any horse, mare or gelding. The second day,
two miles the heat, free for any horse, mare or
gelding, except the winning horse the day be-
fore. The third day, one mile the heat for the
entrance money of the preceding days, and the
same day, free for any horse, except the win-
ning horse of the preceding days. The entrance
money each day, is to be one shilling in the
pound. All horses to be entered the evening
preceding the race, by nine o'clock with the se-
cretary. The weights agreeable to the Lexing-
ton Jockey Club. No race unless three horses
are entered.

WM. BOHANNAN, Sec.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber about three weeks ago
when in Clarke county, a Strawberry or
Bay Roan HORSE. He is about fifteen hands
high, and trots, paces and gallops tolerably well.
I cannot describe him more particularly, only
that his left eye is blind, and appears whitish
or glazy, by which he may be known with cer-
tainty. Any person who will bring him home
to me, living in Woodford county, or inform
me where he may be had, shall be liberally re-
warded by

CALEB WALLACE.

September 21st, 1810.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF

MARYLAND.

SCHEME OF

A LOTTERY FOR THE PRESERVATION

AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE

VACCINE MATTER,

FOR THE USE OF THE CITIZENS OF THIS

STATE.

1 Prize of 30,000 is 30,000

1 25,000 do 25,000

1 20,000 do 20,000

2 10,000 do 20,000

3 5,000 do 15,000

800 250 tickets each 20,000

14 1,000 do 14,000

30 500 do 15,000

50 100 do 5,000

100 50 do 5,000

200 25 do 5,000

2000 15 do 30,000

8000 12 do 96,000

10410 Prizes 300,000

19590 Blanks

30,000 Tickets at 10 Dollars each 300,000 Dis-

count 15 per cent.

The fortunate adventurer who draws a-

ny of these prizes will be entitled to all the

prizes, which may be drawn by the tickets de-

signed, and reserved for that purpose.

Part of the prizes determined as follows:

The first three thousand tickets that are drawn,

to be entitled to twelve dollars each.

1st drawn No. after 3000 tickets

are drawn 1000 Dollars

Do do 4000 do 500 do

Do do 5000 do 500 do

Do do 6000 do 250 tickets

from No. 1 to No. 250 inclusive.

1st drawn No. after 7000 tickets are drawn

two hundred and fifty tickets from No. 7001

to No. 72503 inclusive.

1st drawn No. after 8000 tickets are drawn

two hundred and fifty tickets from No. 8001

to No. 8250 inclusive.

1st drawn No. after 9000 tickets are drawn

two hundred and fifty tickets from No. 9001 to

No. 9250 inclusive.

1st drawn No. after 10,000 tickets are drawn

two hundred and fifty tickets from No. 10001

to No. 10250 inclusive.

1st drawn No. after 11000 tickets

are drawn \$ 20,000

Do do 12000 do two hun-

do and fifty tickets from No. 12001 to No.

12250 inclusive.

1st drawn No. after 13000 tickets are drawn

two hundred and fifty tickets from No. 13001 to

No. 13250 inclusive.

1st drawn No. after 14000 tickets are drawn

two hundred and fifty tickets from No. 14001 to

No. 14250 inclusive.

1st drawn No. after 15000 tickets are

drawn 5,000 Dol's

Do do 16000 do 500 do

Do do 17000 do 1,000 do

Do do 18000 do 500 do

Do do 19000 do 500 do

Do do 20000 do 25,000 do

Do do 21000 do 500 do

Do do 22000 do 500 do

Do do 23000 do 1,000 do

Do do 24000 do 500 do

Do do 25000 do 5,000 do

Do do 26000 do 500 do

Do do 27000 do 1,000 do

Do do 28000 do 500 do

Do do 29000 do 10,000 do

* Excepting the reserved tickets.

In submitting the above scheme to the public,
the Managers will not attempt any eulogium on
the importance or necessity of the object in
view. They believe that at this time, not a
doubt exists in the mind of any well informed
person, of the efficacy of the Kine Pock as a
safe and certain preventative of the small Pox.

The difficulty, and it might be deemed impos-
sible, of preserving this remedy without the
aid of an institution, (such as is intended to be
established and supported by the profits arising
from this Lottery) is also well known. But it
is proper to observe, that this institution not only
contemplates to preserve the genuine vac-
cine matter for the use of the citizens of this
state, but also to give it at all times, free of every
expense, (with directions when required) to any
person who may have occasion to use it. To
aid them in accomplishing objects such as these
the Managers feel confident of the liberal and
prompt support of the public.

The scheme, on an attentive examination will
be found to afford inducements to adventurers
equal to any heretofore proposed. All prizes
will be paid within sixty days after the drawing
is completed. The Managers will contract for
the sale of any number of Tickets which com-
panies or individuals may want; and will receive
and attend to orders for Tickets (postage being
paid and the cash enclosed) from any part of
the United States.

William Wilson.
Robert Stewart.
Luke Tiernan.
Henry Schroeder.
Aaron Levering.
Samuel Hardin.
Dr. John Cromwell.
Dr. Wm. H. Glendinen.
John W. Collins.
John W. Glenn.
Andrew Agnew.
Alexander McDonald.
Edward G. Woodyear.
Edward J. Coale.
Peter Hoffman, Jun.
Dr. James Smith.

Tickets may be had of the following

Agents in Kentucky.

SAML. & GEO. TROTTER.—Lexington.